



THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 31, 1906.

ly. Recently all the undertakers in New York were informed by circular letter that the price of coffins will be raised 25 per cent. next Monday. So the truly fugal must die in a hurry. The circular letter came from the big wholesale casket makers, who strongly deny that they form a trust or that they do any underground work in combination. Nevertheless, as the price will be raised so soon, the undertakers will have little chance to stock up with coffins. The price of coffins for the undertakers has gone up 50 per cent. in six months, but judging from the average charge for a funeral they will not lose money. The New York City Undertakers' Association will meet June 5 next to consider the subject of independent factories.

Eight years ago the U. S. soldiers in the Spanish war raised a howl about the tainted beef that was being served them, but their complaint was not a marker to the indignation now aroused throughout the country against the beef trust concerning the food supplies. It is furnishing the people, who, however, seem to have no redress.

From Washington.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.
Washington, May 31.
Speaker Cannon, whose obstinacy in legislative matters has developed to a wonderful degree, has taken a stand against the educational qualification required by the immigration bill, and declares that it must come out, or the House will not be allowed to pass the measure. This provision has been advocated by every labor organization in the United States. It stipulates that immigrants shall be required to read a section of the Constitution in some language in order to gain admittance to the country. It was passed by the Senate without objection.

The State Department has received additional dispatches from United States Minister Combs in Guatemala with reference to the general revolution in that country. The information conveyed by Mr. Combs is rather meagre, but he says that the country, at present, is comparatively quiet. Revolutionists are massing in force along the Mexican frontier and in Salvador with a view to making a general movement against the Guatemalan government. Another dispatch received by the State Department tells of the departure from some port in Mexico of a filibustering expedition directed against Guatemala and in aid of the revolutionists. The Department of State is most reticent with regard to its activities from Guatemala, Assistant Secretary Bacon declining this morning to make public the detailed information received by him.

Representative Hepburn, ranking member of the House conferees on the railroad rate bill, said today: "We are making good progress. We devoted two hours to the subject today. No serious differences have arisen. I expect a full agreement by Monday or Tuesday of next week." After a three hours' conference this morning, the announcement was made by the Interstate Commerce Commission that it will hold a session in Washington tomorrow to take further testimony in the coal investigation, and will continue its sessions in Philadelphia next week, beginning Tuesday. While no statement about the witnesses who are to be summoned to the hearing is made, it is understood that Baltimore and Ohio officials will be called tomorrow to explain the contract, now in the hands of the commission, by which the railroad transferred its holdings in the Consolidated Coal Company, of West Virginia, to the Watson syndicate, of Baltimore. Some Pennsylvania officials, it is hinted, may be present. During the conference today John B. Thayer, fourth vice-president of the Pennsylvania, called at the office of the commission and had a consultation with Chairman Knapp. He did not meet the other members of the commission, nor Special Counsel Glasgow and Whitney. Mr. Thayer said he was on his way to Richmond, and merely stopped in Washington to have explained to him the attitude of the commission in regard to a recent decision on the U. S. Supreme Court. He said he did not mention the investigations of the Pennsylvania.

E. H. Stacable, collector of customs in Honolulu, had a conference today with Commissioner-General Sargent, of the Bureau of Immigration, in regard to the best means of securing an increased European immigration to the Hawaiian islands. Mr. Stacable has been appointed the representative of the territorial government of the islands to visit Europe with a view of promoting immigration to the islands. He will shortly leave Washington for Europe.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Miss Ethel and Master Quentin, and Mrs. Roosevelt's sister, Miss Carow, returned to Washington this morning at 10 o'clock on board the Mayflower. The run from Hampton where the President yesterday afternoon delivered an address to the students was made without incident.

The body of Daniel Shannon was found in the river at the foot of 14th street about 8 o'clock this morning. Shannon who is 65 years old, lived at 916 H street, northwest. He was a clerk in the war department. When the body was found his clothes contained a watch and chain and some money. The body was prevented from sinking by the opening of his shirt which acted as a sort of sail. It is not known whether his death was accidental or otherwise.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Keop today sent to the subtreasury at New York a telegram reading substantially as follows: "Notify gold import banks that for the time being special deposits to facilitate gold imports will be discontinued by direction of the Secretary." Mr. Keop says that this action is taken because, in view of Secretary Shaw, the need of making such deposits no longer exists.

According to a dispatch from Gen. Greely, at San Francisco, there will be a gradual withdrawal of federal troops from that city, beginning today, the local authorities having agreed to this plan. The detachments now number 59, 432. San Francisco.

"The packers are anxious for inspection. They have put no obstacle in its way." This statement was made this afternoon by Representative Wadsworth, of New York, chairman of the House committee on agriculture. "They do not consider the Beveridge amendment

satisfactory," he added. "Neither does anybody else. But those in charge of it are now at work on it and a satisfactory agreement will be reached."

A large portion of today at the trial of ex-State Senator Green was occupied in the identification by Arthur H. Whitlark, formerly a clerk in the office of George W. Beavers, former superintendent of salaries and allowances of the Postoffice Department, of certain letters initialed by Beavers and bearing upon the purchase of the cancelling machines in which Green was interested. It was the purpose of District Attorney Baker to show that Beavers had a personal interest in the purchase of the machines by the department.

The bill for a canal between Puget Sound and Lake Washington, today received a favorable report from the Senate committee. James A. Moore, who makes the application to build the canal, is required to build and maintain it for three years, and then turn it over to the United States. Guthrie will remain in the capital of the State of Oklahoma for the next nine years, that is until 1915, if the decision of the conference committee on the decision bill is approved by the Senate and House. A final agreement on this point was reached by the conferees at their meeting this morning. No progress was made in the contention regarding statehood for Arizona and New Mexico.

The Keep Commission appointed by the President to investigate the methods of the census, today issued its report on agricultural prepared for the twelfth census, states that in the main, the census figures were accurate, here and there a few mistakes creeping in.

Fifty-ninth Congress.

Washington, May 31.

SENATE.

Senator Smoot entered the Senate today just as great boxes of petitions asking for his expulsion were being presented. He waived broadly. There were 40,000 signatures from New York, 11,000 from Missouri, and several boxes from Illinois, Wisconsin, North Dakota, Tennessee, South Carolina, Vermont, Iowa, Texas and South Dakota.

The omnibus light and fog signal station bill carrying an aggregate of nearly two million dollars, was passed. The Senate passed an "anti-immunity" bill, so as to prevent further defeats in the courts as the government met in the beef trust prosecution in Chicago.

It provides that under investigations of the bureau of corporations and under proceedings of the Interstate Commerce Commission, "immunity shall extend only to a natural person, who, in obedience to a subpoena, gives testimony under oath or produces evidence documentary or otherwise, under oath." It explains its need, Mr. Knox said: "The whole purpose of this act is to define the rights of witnesses in these cases as we thought it was, and to say it as the statute in question said it, but to say it more clearly and emphatically."

HOUSE.

Mr. Garner, of Texas, introduced a resolution instructing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate the causes of the differences of prices of articles of steel or iron manufactured at home and abroad and to learn whether they are the result of a combination or conspiracy; also whether the prices in the United States have been controlled by the steel trust, and, if so, to investigate the organization, capitalization, profits, conduct and management of this trust.

A bill providing for federal inspection of all meats offered for interstate or foreign commerce was introduced by Mr. Crumpacker, who is of the opinion that the government has no power to regulate State traffic in meats, and that the only way the question can be handled is to prohibit interstate traffic in meats which do not meet with the requirements of the government. Mr. Crumpacker believes the federal government should pay the cost of inspection.

Democratic floor leader Williams today in the House continued his statehood filibuster. It took two roll-calls, consuming an hour, to send some minor bills to conference.

Another roll-call, consuming thirty minutes, was had before the diplomatic appropriation bill was given further consideration in committee of the whole.

The House this afternoon passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and then the democrats inaugurated a filibuster against a rule sending the postoffice appropriation bill to a conference, with the Senate.

News of the Day.

Conferees on the railroad rate bill are said to have agreed to accept the Allison court review amendments.

The north part of the main cone of Mount Vesuvius continues to fall in, causing explosions and an eruption of ashes, which has extended to Capri and Sorrento. Former Empress Eugenie visited the observatory yesterday.

Falling into the hopper of a digester at the Schmidt-Ault Paper Company's mill at York, Pa., yesterday, Otis Blockinger, 25 years old, was ground to pieces in the machine. How the accident happened is not clearly known.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London Tribune paints a distressing picture of the famine in Russia. He says that peasants lie prostrate in their beds, dying from lack of food and from the epidemics, which swiftly follow in the wake of famine. However loudly the sufferers complain, no help comes to them. Twenty-two provinces are affected and the victims number 20,000,000.

Because Rev. John A. Burnett, of Monmouth, Ill., smokes tobacco, the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church at Richmond, Ind., yesterday, by a decisive vote, rejected the resolution of the committee on nominations that Rev. Mr. Burnett be made general secretary of the Young People's Society. The name of the Rev. W. W. Lawrence, of Bellevue, Ill., was submitted. The assembly, after a spirited debate, amended the constitution of the church so that women are eligible as deacons.

Late yesterday afternoon the tenth in the list of suicides in an epidemic of that character that has struck Huntington, W. Va., during the past week was successfully accomplished. Mrs. Porter Gilbert, a woman of wealth and refinement and connected with one of Kentucky's oldest families, cut her throat from ear to ear at her residence on College avenue. No cause is known for the rash act, unless it is the result of the failure of her husband in business a little more than a month ago. Mrs. Gilbert was the tenth person to commit suicide in Huntington within the past week.

To be Court-Martialed.

St. Petersburg, May 31.—It was officially announced today that Admiral Rodzyski, who was in command of the Russian fleet, was destroyed by Admiral Togo in the Sea of Japan during the Russo-Japanese war, together with several other ships, was court-martialed. The charges against him are the surrender of the torpedo boat Biedov on June 28 last.

Virginia News.

Mrs. Henrietta B. Martin died at her home, near White Oak Church, Stafford county, yesterday, aged 21 years.

Mrs. Pyne C. Carnes, wife of Thomas C. Carnes, died at her home in Fredericksburg, yesterday, of a complication of diseases, aged 29 years.

Mrs. Emily Terrill Porterfield, daughter of the late Col. Wm. H. Terrill, of Bath county, and wife of Col. George A. Porterfield, died at her residence in Charlestown, West Virginia, yesterday.

Plans have been completed for the unveiling of the Appomattox Confederate monument on the afternoon of June 6. Representative Hal C. Flood and Judge George J. Hundley will be the speakers.

The large, new barn of County Treasurer Russell Smith, of Culpeper, was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday. All the contents, consisting of hay, corn, oats and harness were burned. Fifty head of fine stock were gotten out.

A jury in the Circuit Court of Clarke county, yesterday afternoon returned a verdict of \$1,000 in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of Maupin's administrator against the Norfolk and Western Railway Company. Maupin was killed on the Norfolk and Western tracks near White Post, Clarke county, a year ago, and damages of \$10,000 were asked.

Williams & Rehling, of Richmond, have received notice by cable that the contract for supplying the French government with dark leaf tobacco for the coming fiscal year has been awarded to them. The quantity of tobacco called for is about 1,250,000 pounds. The award to the Richmond firm means that all this will be packed and handled there.

Cyril Joseph Dorlac, 36 years of age, local superintendent of the Federal Commercial Investment Company of the United States, with home offices in Philadelphia, committed suicide in his apartment, in Richmond, yesterday morning, by shooting himself through the right temple. His wife, who is a young and beautiful woman, is prostrated with grief. So far as is known, the accounts of the dead man are all right. His financial standing in Richmond was excellent. The couple had been living there about seven months. Dorlac was originally from St. Joseph, Mo. The man had been suffering with insomnia.

Rev. Dr. Tucker Elected Bishop.

The Rev. Beverly Dandridge Tucker, of St. Paul's Church, Norfolk, was last night, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, elected bishop coadjutor of the Episcopal Diocese of Southern Virginia by the diocesan council, in session in Portsmouth. Dr. Tucker's election resulted on the fifth ballot, he receiving 43 clerical and 38 lay votes to 23 clerical and 24 lay for Dr. C. B. Bryan, his only opponent on the ballot.

Others voted for previously were Rev. Dr. W. H. Milton, Rev. Dr. Berryman Greene and Rev. Dr. James Morris.

Dr. Tucker, it is thought, will accept the office, but it will necessitate his removal from Norfolk as bishop of the diocese, as Rt. Rev. A. M. Randolph resides there. Dr. Tucker has been rector of St. Paul's for twenty-five years, and he has long been one of the most prominent clergymen in the State. Dr. Tucker is a native of Richmond. He entered the service of the Confederate army in Company G, Third Battalion, local defense, at the time of the Dahlgren raid, served with that command until the winter of 1864-5, and was then transferred to the Oley Battery, Thirteenth Virginia Artillery. At the close of the war he entered the University at Toronto for the session of 1865-66; taught school in Winchester from 1866 to 1871. In the latter year he entered the Theological Seminary near Alexandria and was ordained deacon by Bishop Johns in 1875, and priest in 1876. Mr. Tucker married Maria, daughter of Col. John Augustine Washington, of Mount Vernon, who was aide-de-camp of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and was killed at Rich Mountain.

Invite Investigation.

Instead of opposing government inspection and sanitary regulation of meat-packing plants, as contemplated by the Beveridge bill, Chicago meat packers declare that they will welcome such legislation, although it is contended that the larger houses are now sanitary. Official statements were made yesterday by Armour & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., S. Pitt & Co., and the National Packing Company, declaring that these four concerns were in favor of any inspection or regulation that would add improvement to the meat-packing industry.

Warnings that a plot aimed against his life had been formed at the investigation of the packers of Chicago, made desperate by his efforts to bring about the publication of the report of Commissioners Neill and Reynolds upon the condition in the slaughter-houses in Packingtown, were received in New York yesterday by Upton Sinclair. The letters came from persons whose friendship Sinclair won while he was investigating conditions in the packinghouses which he afterwards incorporated in his book, "The Jungle." According to his informants, his foes, realizing the effect upon their interests which would inevitably follow the printing of the Neill-Reynolds report, have determined to intimidate Sinclair into becoming silent, or, failing this, to kill him. "These threats do not alarm me," said Sinclair at the Everett House yesterday. "I shall keep to the course I have outlined."

Confederate Memorial Day.

The government has assigned a section of the Arlington National Cemetery for the last resting place of the remains of Confederate soldiers and sailors which were formerly interred in the several cemeteries in Washington. A committee which represents the organizations of Confederate Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy in Washington, yearly pay a sad memorial of flowers to the departed heroes.

The services will be held on Sunday, June 2nd, and the committee will solicit the donation of flowers for placing on the graves. These Confederates are from every southern State. The Southern Express Company has kindly consented to transport free of charge flowers consigned to the floral committee, Confederate societies, Washington, D. C.

Flowers should be sent on some train reaching Washington Saturday evening, June 2nd, or Sunday morning, June 3rd. Donations should give the name and address of the donor so that appropriate acknowledgment may be sent.

Today's Telegraphic News.

Marriage of King Alfonso and Princess Ena.

Madrid, May 31.—King Alfonso, of Spain, and Princess Ena, of Battenberg, niece of King Edward, of England, were married at noon today in the little church of San Geronimo in the presence of a distinguished company of about one thousand persons, including special ambassadors from the chief countries of the world. The ceremony was performed by Cardinal Sanchez, Catholic primate of Spain, assisted by a number of high prelates, and was fully choral.

More interest was taken in today's ceremony than in any other event that has happened in Spain in many years. The city was more crowded than at the time of King Alfonso's coronation four years ago, and the enthusiasm of the people was much greater. Several thousand English people came to Madrid for the wedding, and many American tourists deviated from the ordinary beaten track of continental travel to be present at the festivities. Spaniards say they have never before seen so many Americans in Madrid.

Every district in Spain sent delegations to the capital, and the police estimate there are over 150,000 visitors in the city.

Madrid was profusely decorated and all traffic was stopped, and only those with special permits were allowed in the roadway.

At the appointed hour Princess Ena left the palace and entered a magnificent mother of pearl state carriage followed by Princess Henry of Battenberg and by the Queen mother of Spain, who took the other seats in the vehicle. Drawn by six horses and escorted by a cavalcade of troops, and high court officials and followed by other carriages containing the ladies of Ena's suite, the procession started for the Church of San Geronimo. At the same time King Alfonso drove out of the royal palace, also escorted by high officials and grandees.

The two processions met a short distance outside the palace and continued together to the church, which is situated about two miles from the royal palace on the other side of the city.

The church was magnificently decorated. The beautifully sculptured porch was hung with rich gobein tapestries from the Spanish royal collection. The front of the edifice was decorated with Spanish and British flags and with wreaths entwined with the two national colors.

The interior was adorned with red velvet and damask hangings embroidered with gold crowns. Red banners, showing the Spanish arms, hung from the pillars. Magnificent crystal chandeliers threw a brilliant light on the scene. The altar was a mass of flowers, red roses and carnations predominating.

To the right of the altar a royal dais, covered with red velvet embroidered with gold, was erected. On it were two large gilded arm chairs for the use of Alfonso and Ena. The people in the church were for the most part Spanish, but there was a noticeable number of Englishmen and a number of Americans were also present. The women wore beautiful décolleté gowns, without hats. White and black were the predominant colors. The women wore all their jewels and had splendid tiaras on their heads. The jewels of the wives of the Spanish grandees were particularly beautiful and rivalled those of members of the royal families. The men wore court costumes, and carried small swords.

The royal cortege on arriving at the church was received at the entrance by Cardinal Sanchez, and other members of the officiating clergy, and members of the special embassies. Two tribunes, decorated with red tapestry, were erected on each side of the entrance. One of these the clergy used and the special ambassadors sat on the other. The wedding procession was finally formed and led by the prelates it entered the auditorium and marched slowly up the main aisle to the altar. Alfonso wore the uniform of a Captain-General in the Spanish army, and carried his sword by his side. He was attended by his brother-in-law, the Prince of Asturias.

Princess Ena obviously felt the ordeal through which she was passing, for she was pale and seemed to realize the responsibility she was assuming on becoming Queen of a people entirely new to her. She wore a white duchess satin gown made in princess style. The bodice was trimmed with white d'Alençon lace and was embroidered with intertwined wreaths of silver roses and orange blossoms, bordered with fleur-de-lis. From the shoulders of the sleeve fell embroidered lines of silver orange blossoms uniting at the elbow. She had on a mantle of white satin ornamented in the same way as the dress. The gown was made with a long court train of satin, the edges being embroidered with silver fleur-de-lis.

The Queen mother of Spain acted as the bride's matron of honor and a number of young girls, the daughters of Spanish grandees, were maids of honor.

When the royal couple reached the altar, they stood side by side for a few moments while the clergy took their places and the other people in the procession were shown their seats.

Then the services began. Cardinal Sanchez stood directly in front of the bride and groom, flanked by Monsignor Rinaldi, the Papal Munio of Spain, and Monsignor Locatelli, the domini prelate, who personally represented the Pope. A number of bishops were grouped in the backgrounds. The service was short, and according to the formula of the Catholic Church, except that at the conclusion Alfonso carried out the curious piece of handing to his bride thirteen pieces of gold, called the "arras."

The gold pieces are symbolical of the Lord and his twelve disciples, and as he placed them in Ena's hand, the King said: "My wife, take these arras, which I present to you in proof of marriage."

The cardinal then addressed a short sermon to the bride and groom charging them to remain faithful and loving to each other, and to continue throughout their married life true children of the Catholic Church.

Alfonso and Ena then left the church and entered the cloisters, accompanied by the royal witnesses, and signed the

Made Happy for Life.

Great happiness came into the home of S. C. Blair, school superintendent, at St. Albans, W. Va., when his little daughter was restored from the dreadful complaint he knew. He says: "My little daughter had St. Vitus Dance, which yielded to no treatment but grew steadily worse until as a last resort we tried Electric Bitters; and I rejoice to say three bottles brought a complete cure. Quick, are you in the 'cure' column?" general debility, nervous weakness, impoverished blood and malaria. Guaranteed by E. S. Leadbeater & Sons' drug store. Price 60c.

register. They soon returned when the grand Te Deum was sung. A full orchestra played the music and the singers had positions on a temporary altar from which they were visible all over the church. Alfonso and Ena remained standing while the hymn was sung.

They then walked down the aisle while the orchestra played a triumphal wedding march, composed for the occasion by Senor Detern, the greatest living Spanish musician. The members of the royal family, the grandees and the court officials followed them.

The wedding procession to escort the King and his new Queen back to the palace, then formed outside the church. This was the most gorgeous spectacle of the day and the event for which the people of Madrid had been waiting since early morning.

The procession was a mile and a half long and required an hour to pass a given point.

The King and Queen were plainly visible to the people through the open windows and they were kept busy looking continually to the people. Alfonso repeatedly trust his head through the window smiling and waving his hand.

The procession broke up in front of the palace, the carriages of the grandees drawing out of the line and proceeding to the homes of the owners. There was no formal reception, but the specially invited guests entered the palace and sat down to a wedding breakfast. The wedding cake was cut by Queen Ena. It was a splendid specimen of the confectioner's art, made in four tiers, six feet high, and weighing 300 pounds. It was made in thirty sections and her majesty cut through the sectional division so that there was no trouble in dividing the cake.

Alfonso and Ena will remain in Madrid until the end of next week, to participate in the elaborate series of fetes which have been organized in their honor. On June 8 they will start on their honeymoon trip, visiting the palace of La Granja, near Segovia. They will remain there for a fortnight and will then go to San Sebastian for the summer.

Bomb Thrown at Alfonso.

A bomb was thrown at King Alfonso and Queen Ena this afternoon. Both escaped.

The bomb was thrown from a balcony extending out of Mayor street, as the wedding procession was passing. It exploded in front of one of the royal carriages, and two of the eight horses were drawing the vehicle were killed.

An equerry was wounded and a child in the crowd was killed.

King Alfonso and Queen Ena have had with the greatest coolness. As soon as order had been restored out of the confusion which reigned following the throwing of the bomb, they continued their drive towards the palace.

A fourteen year old boy has been arrested in connection with the bomb throwing.

Addicks Still in the Ring.

Dover, Del., May 31.—The legislature of Delaware met today in extraordinary session, called by the republican Governor Preston Lea, last Monday. Governor Lea's call states that the legislature is to consider a constitutional amendment of the franchise law and the election of a United States Senator. The democratic members of the legislature in caucus last night declared the extra session a fraud perpetrated upon the people of Delaware by an unscrupulous majority to garner the benefit of a corrupt victory at the last general election. They resolved that the Senatorial election being the sole cause of the session, they would vote to adjourn from day to day and obstruct the election rather than to passive parties to what they charge is a corrupt attempt to steal a national vote.

This extra session marks the prolongation of ten years' interregnum war in Delaware republican politics. Regular republicans have fought union republicans during that period with the bitter and implacable ferocity that accompanies strife between brethren.

Delawareans say that John Edward Addicks, the "Gas" Addicks of the Hay State Gas Company, is the cause of the war, his leadership of the union republicans in furtherance of a consuming ambition to sit in the Senate having originated and perpetuated the war.

Every Delaware republican of prominence is in Dover today and they pretend to believe that the party is in harmony for the first time in years, and the election of a United States Senator is certain. As a matter of present fact the situation today is more complicated than ten years ago.

A Senator may be elected, but his election will be accomplished by intrigue and conspiracy of the intricate nature for which Delaware is notorious. Plain money is not the only argument being used. Noteworthy republicans in their analysis of present conditions claim that Addicks is eliminated. Addicks, however, is in Dover, apparently serene and undoubtedly determined. This is Addicks' seventh pitched battle in the senatorial field. He fought his first campaign of civil strife in 1895.

Addicks today is broken in fortune, but therein he has gained some strength. Common report says that Addicks has invested a half million dollars in Delaware politics. Some of those who have received a part of his expenditure are said to deliver the goods now consider Addicks an abused man, and in a spirit of fair play which may survive in the hardest political heart, feel that he is entitled to the position hitherto withheld.

The chief strength of Addicks, however, lies in his own unquenchable desire for power. Addicks is a man of great energy and ambition, whom Addicks elected as the union republican Senator in 1905. The term of Senator Blair, the regular republican elected on the compromise agreement with Addicks, expired, and this vacancy is to be filled. Addicks has repudiated Addicks. Today Addicks is the weakest of all. Addicks has since assigned to Elliot. To rob Elliot of the power he has usurped Addicks will make a fight which, if it is to be his last in Delaware, will be his bitterest.

While Addicks has denounced Elliot as a traitor plain citizens have said he was at least an ingrate. It is reported that Elliot knew nothing of the call for this session until it was out.

Addicks has a delicate chance of yet being Senator. He claims he will be elected. Elliot and other republicans are for Col. Henry A. DuPont, the powder magnate.

In the organization of the State Senate and House, which convened at noon today, the democrats, in accordance with their program refused to vote on either of the resolutions.

For a painful burn there is nothing like DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. There are a host of imitations of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve on the market—see that you get the genuine. Sold by W. F. Creighton & Co., 401 King St.

Blaine Divorce Suit.
St. Louis, Mo., May 31.—Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., with the consent of her attorney, Peter J. Rogde, granted an interview yesterday afternoon, in the course of which she let it be known that she would not demand any alimony of her husband in her divorce suit, which is expected to be filed in six months, and that she did not expect her husband to offer any resistance to her petition. She also branded as false the report that she would attempt to have the divorce which her husband's first wife obtained here in 1892 set aside because of the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Rockefeller Leaves for Europe.
New York, May 31.—John D. Rockefeller sailed today for Europe on the Hamburg-American flyer Deutschland. With the American oil magnate was his wife and several members of his family and household. Mr. Rockefeller goes abroad to see his daughter, Mrs. Strong, who is at present at Riviera. The will meet in a suburb of Paris. Mr. Rockefeller and family will return about the middle of July and go at once to their home in Cleveland.

Cardinals to be Created.
Rome, May 31.—It is rumored at the consistory that will begin in July seven Cardinals will be created including the Archbishop of Westminster. There will be no American Cardinals.

Douma Stirred.

St. Petersburg, May 31.—The members of the Douma are deeply stirred in consequence of the death sentence having been passed on more political offenders at Riga. Many of the deputies held a meeting and demanded that the Douma should not hold further sessions until Premier Gorev resigns from his office. A number of prominent social democrats have sent for the leader, Mr. Mikhailov, and urged long speech, advocating patience. The meeting decided to continue the Douma sittings until the abolition of capital punishment.

Steamer Sunk.

Detroit, Mich., May 31.—The United States Transport Steamer "Cordoba," under command, bound down, collided with the steamer "Erin," a Canadian boat, in St. Clair river early this morning, almost cutting her in two, and drowning two women cooks, the chief engineer, one crew member and deck hand. The "Erin" was towing the Danforth and was up-bound. The "Cordoba" proceeded on her way down.

New York Stock Market.

New York, May 31, 11 a. m.—The market showed almost uniform improvement during the first hour. The list generally made advances ranging from 4 to over four points. There have been realizing sales of the last few minutes, but the reaction, outside of Illinois Central was unimportant. Some important was attached in the money crowd to the open orders of large amounts of call money at four per cent.

Denatured Alcohol.

Denatured alcohol is alcohol mixed with a sufficient quantity of methyl or wood alcohol or other materials or mixtures to destroy its use as a beverage or basis for drinks or medicinal purposes. It can be made from any grain, the refuse of sugar-beet factories, potatoes, fruits, cane and cassava. Grain alcohol now pays an internal revenue tax of \$2.07 a gallon. Denatured alcohol will pay no tax. Its advocates expect that it can be manufactured and sold as low as \$4 a ton. One bushel of corn, costing not less than 40 cents, will make five gallons of alcohol. Illuminating oil costs from 14 to 16 cents a gallon, and denatured alcohol can be manufactured to sell at from 8 to 10 cents a gallon.

The advocates of denatured alcohol expect that it will revolutionize heating, lighting and power generation. They expect it will give the farmers a new and better market for grain, sugar beets, cane and other products from which alcohol can be made. They also expect it to supplant gasoline and naphtha, in generating power for automobiles, launches and small engines; supplant kerosene as an illuminant, because it does not vitiate the air, and there is less danger of explosions; cheaper naphtha, gasoline and illuminating oils; cheaper plants, varnishes, and petroleum; increase the manufacture and sale of alcohol lamps and chafing dishes and cheaper the cost of alcohol used in the arts.

Bureaucracy Capricious.

Despite the interpellation adopted by the lower house of parliament Tuesday regarding the provocative Black Hundred telegrams to the Czar, printed in the Official Messenger of St. Petersburg, that paper yesterday morning again published several columns against extending the amnesty to "traitors," but asking for the pardon of those who participated in the anti-Jewish outrages and generally protesting that the lower house of parliament does not represent the real voice of the Russian people. This taken in connection with the execution of the eight revolutionists at Riga while the interpellation on the subject was pending, is interpreted as being a studied effort on the part of the government to ignore the demands of parliament. The manner in which the policy of the government seems to shift from day to day could not be better illustrated than by this sudden decision to prosecute the leaders of the recent meeting of social revolutionists, at which a revolutionary resolution was adopted. For a fortnight previous the organs of the social revolutionists had been allowed to print reports of meetings and seemed to be encouraged to do so until it looked as if the government was deliberately provoking a disturbance, while now the publication of these reports has been stopped and the campaign against the revolutionists has recommenced.

Deafness Cannot be Cured.

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and it is useless to try to cure it by local applications